

#### **Software Development Principles**

# Additional Notes: Debugging

Lecturer:

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- As algorithm complexity increases, proportionally finding bugs in algorithms with mathematical concepts and / or processing can be equally complex.
- Sometimes adding simple print statements can help, this allows you to track variable states.
- This adds a time issue and can even lead to its own complexity issues.
- A solution is break points and debugging.
- PyCharm has its own method but very similar to other IDE's such as Visual Studio.



- Lets use this example of Python operators.
- Tracing the variable states could be complex (even in this basic example)

```
x = 8
y = 9

x = y + 2
y = y % 2

print(x)
print(y)
```



- A solution perhaps?
- What about scaling this solution?

```
y = 9
print(x)
print(y)
x = y + 2
print(x)
print(y)
y = y \% 2
print(x)
print(y)
```



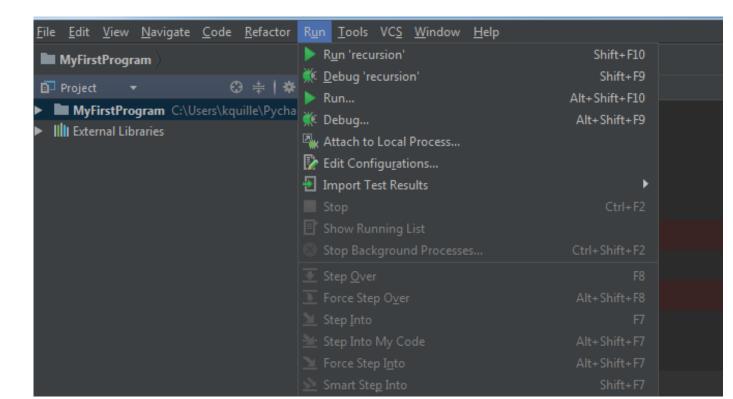
- Create Breakpoints:
- Simply left click in the space between line number and code.
- This tells the debugger where to break.
- A break stops the script and allows you to examine variable states.

```
Run Tools VCS Window Help
    🝊 debugging.py
              print(x)
              print(y)
```

(To remove break points, left click again)



- Debug:
  - The break points are NOT active during the run command Shift+F10.
  - To debug you must select debug which is Shift+F9





- Debug:
- You now get a debugger window at the bottom of the IDE.
- Also the debug has stopped at line five (it does not include this line)
- And the variable contents are displayed.

```
<u> Elle Edit View Navigate Code Refactor Run Tools VCS W</u>indow <u>H</u>elp
MyFirstProgram > 6 debugging.py
                                       🖰 debugging.py
 MyFirstProgram C:\Users\kquille\PycharmPro
                                                   x = 8
 IIII External Libraries
                                                   V = 9 \ v: 9
                                                   V = V \% 2
                                                   print(x)
                                                   print(y)
Debug 🧓 debugging
🔭 Debugger 📵 Console 📲 🔚 🛂 👱 🔌 💆 🧏
                                  ## Special Variables
   MainThread ▼
                                   x = \{int\}8
                                   y = \{int\} 9
```



Debug:



- This is the continue button. This will move to the next break point or to the end of the script, whichever is first.
- Notice:
- $\cdot$  X=8
- Y = 9

<u>E</u>dit <u>V</u>iew <u>N</u>avigate <u>C</u>ode <u>R</u>efactor <u>Run <u>T</u>ools VC<u>S</u> <u>W</u>indow <u>H</u>elp</u> MyFirstProgram > 6 debugging.py MyFirstProgram C:\Users\kquille\PycharmPro x = 8IIII External Libraries v = 9 v: 9y = y % 2print(x) print(y) Debug 🦺 debugging Debugger 🗐 Console 📲 📜 👱 👱 💆 🧸 🧤 🖼 Frames Variables ♣ In Special Variables MainThread ▼  $x = \{int\} 8$  $y = \{int\} 9$ sexecfile, \_pydev\_execfile.py:18

(it even shows the types)

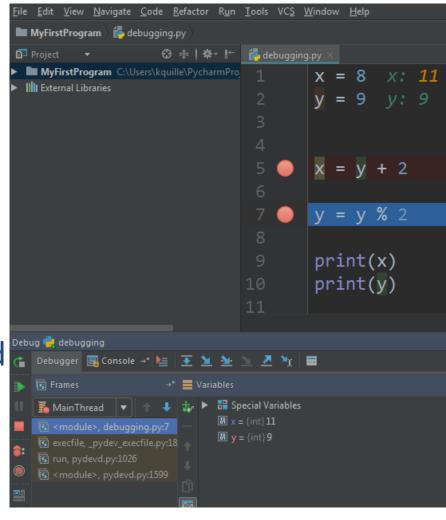


Debug:



- This is the continue button.
   This will move to the next
   break point or to the end of the script, whichever is first.
- Notice:
- X= is now 11 (also highlighted on line 1
- Y = 9

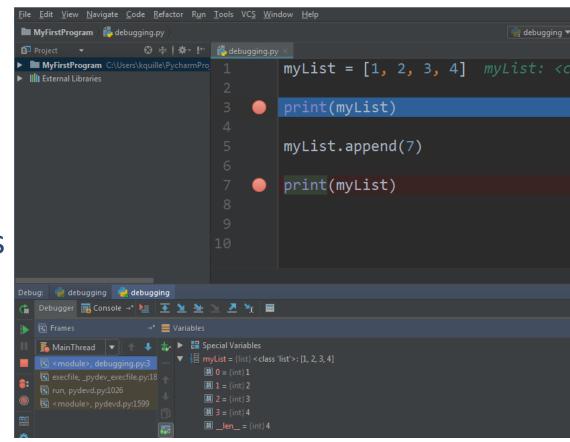
(it even shows the types)





#### **Python Debugging > Lists**

- Debug: Lists
- The list can be expanded.
- This allows detailed inspection of the lists contents.
- Very useful tool for 2D lists.

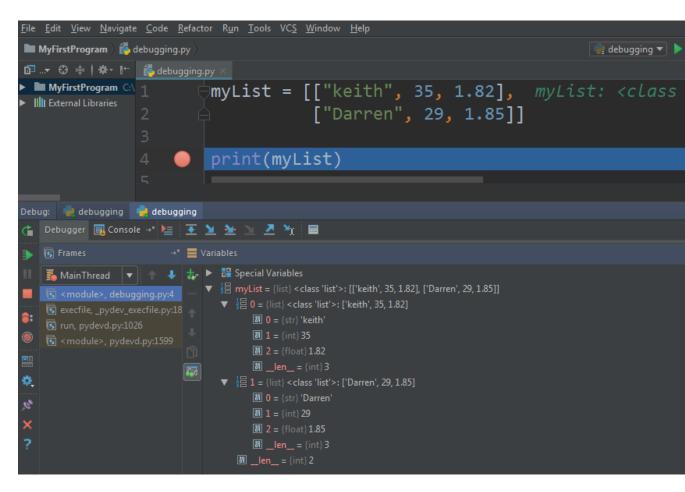




#### Python Debugging > 2D Lists

Debug:

 Example of data structure exploration using debug mode in PyCharm





#### Python Debugging > 2D Lists

In Class:

- Try examine contents of 2x 1D lists using break points with the following examples:
  - Shallow Copy
  - Deep Copy